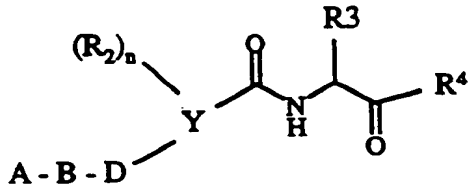
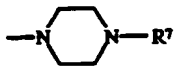
Novel unsubstituted amides, their preparation and use

Abstract

An amide of the formula I



and its tautomeric forms, possible enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms, E and Z forms, and possible physiologically tolerated salts, in which the variables have the following meanings:

A $-(CH_2)_p-R^1$, where R^1 can be pyrrolidine [sic], morpholine [sic], piperidine [sic], $-NR^5R^6$ and  ,

and R^5, R^6 and R^7 can, independently of one another, be hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, CH_2Ph, Ph, CH_2CH_2Ph, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by R^6, and p can be 1 and 2, and

B can be phenyl [sic], pyridyl [sic], pyrimidyl [sic] and pyridazyl [sic], it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to 2 R^8 radicals, and

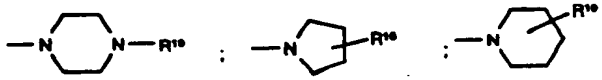
D can be a bond, $-(CH_2)_m-$, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, and

R^2 is chlorine, bromine, fluorine, C_1-C_6-alkyl, NHCO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $NHSO_2$-C_1-C_4-alkyl, NO_2, -O-C_1-C_4-alkyl and NH_2, and

R^3 is $-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, branched or unbranched, and which may also carry a phenyl ring, indolyl ring or cyclohexyl ring which is in turn substituted by by [sic] a maximum of two R^8 radicals, where R^8 is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, branched or unbranched, -O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, OH, Cl, F, Br, I, CF_3, NO_2, NH_2, CN, COOH, COO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, NHCO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $-NHSO_2-C_1-C_4$-alkyl and $-SO_2-C_1-C_4$-alkyl; and

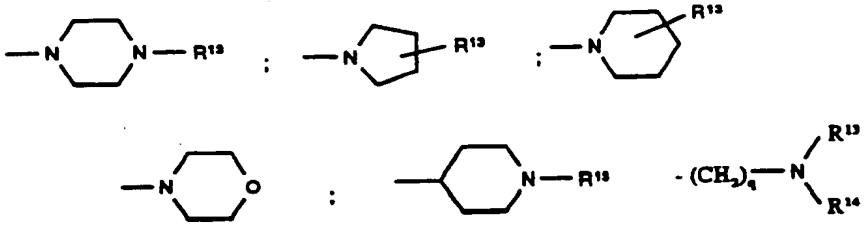
Y is phenyl [sic], pyridine, pyrimidine and pyrazine and

R^4 is hydrogen, $COOR^9$ and CO-Z in which Z is $NR^{10}R^{11}$ and



R^9 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which may itself also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and

R^{10} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which itself may also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and



R^{11} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, branched or unbranched, which may also be and [sic] substituted by a phenyl ring which may also carry an R^9 radical, and

R^{12} can be hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, branched or unbranched, -O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, OH, Cl, F, Br, J, CF_3, NO_2, NH_2, CN, COOH, COO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -NHCO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -NHCO-phenyl, -$NHSO_2$-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $NHSO_2$-phenyl, -SO_2-C_1-C_4-alkyl and -SO_2-phenyl,

R^{13} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which may itself also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and

R^{14} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which may itself also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and

n is a number 0, 1 or 2, and

m,q are, independently of one another, a number 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.